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U.S. Intensifies Effort As Summit Nears End

By Edward Walsh

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 17 (WP) — The Middle East summit conference moved toward its climax today at Camp David as President Carter led a final U.S. effort to produce an agreement that



Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin on a stroll around Camp David.

would allow resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Following what U.S. officials described as "intensive consultations" within and among the three delegations, Mr. Carter met for 45 minutes this morning with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was ex-

pected to meet later in the day with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But U.S. officials provided no hint as to whether the extraordinary 13-day-old summit would produce the U.S. goal of agreement on a "framework" for future Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The president launched the final drive for such an agreement yesterday afternoon, meeting for 2½ hours with Mr. Sadat and for 4½ hours last night with Mr. Begin.

"Good and Businesslike"

The meeting with Mr. Begin, which lasted past midnight, was described by Israeli officials as "good" and "businesslike," giving rise to a glimmer of optimism among a huge contingent of reporters that has been covering the summit from an American Legion hall here six miles east of Camp David.

The final round of talks took place under a U.S.-imposed deadline for concluding the summit by today. The deadline was widely viewed as an attempt to exert the last ounce of pressure on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to compromise and U.S. officials did not rule out the possibility of the conference spilling over into tomorrow if there were signs of progress.

Even if the summit ended today, it remained possible that its results would not be known in detail until tomorrow.

Mr. Carter focused his efforts at Camp David on the concept of an interim sharing of power on the West Bank of the Jordan River by Israel, Jordan and local Palestinian Arabs, leading to a final decision on sovereignty over the area.

Sticking Point

The West Bank, occupied by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, is a sticking point in the negotiations. Mr. Sadat is insisting on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, but Mr. Begin so far has refused to consider withdrawal from the West Bank, which he fears would become a haven for Palestinian terrorism and a threat to Israel's security.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, told reporters yesterday that the differences remaining between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin included not only the West Bank but also the Israeli-occupied territory in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. He said that a "framework" for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations had not yet been reached.

As the summit moved into its final hours, the three leaders faced their own decisions on how to portray the results of the conference, which was conducted under extraordinary secrecy.

The key decision lay with Mr. Sadat, who came to Camp David committed to an all-or-nothing stance, rejecting what he would consider halfway measures that would be likely to lower his standing in the Arab world. According to Egyptian officials, Mr. Sadat approached the summit prepared to push for outright victory rather than to accept an unsatisfactory compromise.

Israel established a much lower goal, hoping that the summit would produce a new round of talks to slowly build on Mr. Sadat's dramatic peace initiative of last November, when he visited Jerusalem.

Those radically different approaches to the summit were thought to be a fault in the photographic plate, but checking revealed something about .006 inches (2 mm) large in the area of the wound.

Mr. Markov, 49, died last Monday of unknown causes four days after he said an unknown man had jabbed him in the thigh with an umbrella on a crowded sidewalk outside the External Services headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp., where he worked. He said the man escaped in a taxi.

Scotland Yard said today that X-rays revealed an "object" in Mr. Markov's leg near the spot where he told his wife he had been stabbed. At first the object was thought to be a fault in the photographic plate, but checking revealed something about .006 inches (2 mm) large in the area of the wound.

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The jab with the umbrella could have shot a pellet of slow-dissolving poison into Mr. Markov's leg, small enough to have been injected with a needle, press reports quoted doctors as saying at the time of death.

Worked for BBC

Mr. Markov, one of Bulgaria's most influential and popular playwrights before he defected to the West in 1969, and formerly a close associate of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and other high-ranking Communist officials, worked for BBC's East European section, as well as freelancing for the anti-Communist Radio Free Europe.

Speculation that the Bulgarian government may have been involved in Mr. Markov's death was heightened when another Bulgarian defector, Mr. Markov's friend and colleague Vladimir Kostov, who lives in Paris, said he had been similarly attacked Aug. 26 but had suffered only mild illness and had dis-

Spouse

Two recent reports have spread throughout the country that the East German government plans to restrict the circulation of the West German mark, which has practically become the second legal tender in East Germany, and to curtail operations at the Intershop chain, the stores in which Western goods can be obtained, but only for Western currency. The rumors are rooted in a warning in the official party organ last month implying that the stores may soon be closed to East Germans.

The huge expansion of Intershop business in recent years has provided the East German government with ample financial rewards as hundreds of Western banknotes change hands daily in return for consumer goods otherwise unavailable. Annual sales are estimated at \$1 billion, with about half of that amount counted as pure profit for the government.

"There is an unbelievable run on the Intershops," Hilde Jaeger, an East Berlin woman, told a Westerner. "People want to buy what they can before it is too late." She said that she had bought coffee and a cassette recorder for her son with money she had saved.

Two travelers returning from Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt, industrial centers in Saxony, say that queues of several hundred persons form each morning in front of Intershop stores there. At the large modern Intershop store at the Hotel Metropol in East Berlin, at least 50 East Germans stood in line a few nights ago, waiting to get to the sales counters that displayed American jeans, Western clothing, liquor, coffee and cosmetics.

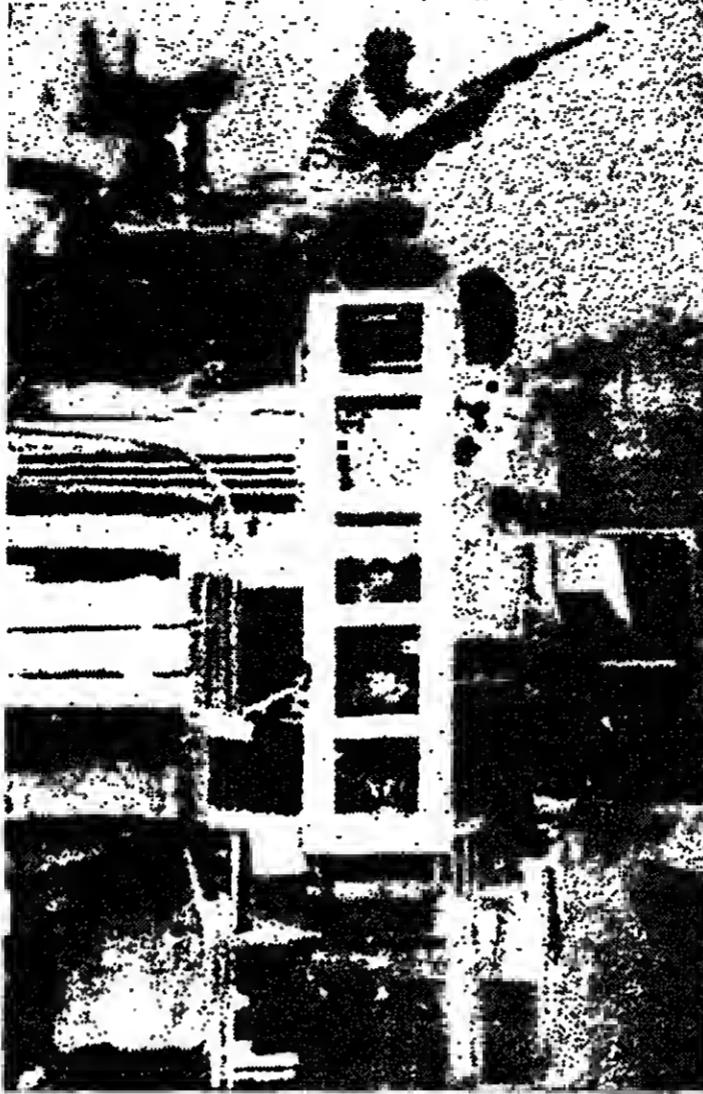
No Explanation

Western officials are at a loss to explain the feverish rush. Some diplomats say that the East German authorities may have deliberately started the rumors to mop up large amounts of hard currency in the hands of private citizens and thus help refill the government's empty coffers.

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Fears for Morale

Middle-level party officials with no access to Western money have argued that the system undermines socialist morale. Some East Germans contend that hard-line ideologists favor a clampdown on the Intershops to get at Erich Honecker, the consumer-minded party leader who opened up the currency flow.



Nicaraguan soldier rides on the alert atop a tank as it is transported into the recaptured city of Leon aboard a government truck.

Nicaragua Charges

Venezuelan Planes Said to Help Rebels

From Wire Dispatches

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 17 — The government said today that Venezuela had sent planes to strafe its territory in support of rebels opposed to President Anastasio Somoza.

A government communiqué said that the planes attacked early today in support of a rebel column moving in from sanctuary in neighboring Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, government commandos broke through rebel defenses in fierce overnight fighting and recaptured Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, which had been held for a week by insurgents, a National Guard spokesman said.

He said that National Guard troops were mopping up resistance in Esteli and Diriamba and directing new efforts at Chinandega, reportedly the last major town under rebel control.

The government said that the invaders in the south were aided by the complicity of Costa Rica. They were Marxist-Leninists of various nationalities, it said. The air attack was made at 4 a.m., it said, near Penas Blancas on the frontier. A protest has been made to Costa Rica.

Venezuela on Friday signed a mutual defense agreement with Costa Rica, which had complained of Nicaraguan incursions. Costa Rica has no army.

In San Jose, a Nicaraguan rebel spokesman said yesterday that the opposition would agree to a ceasefire if Gen. Somoza resigned.

In Special Western-Goods Shops

Hard-Money Scare Has E. Germans on Spree

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (NYT) — In an atmosphere of apprehension, East Germans have embarked on the most intensive buying spree in memory at hard-currency stores, spurred by the fear that the government may clamp down on the free use of Western currencies by East Germans.

In recent weeks, reports have spread throughout the country that the East German government plans to restrict the circulation of the West German mark, which has practically become the second legal tender in East Germany, and to curtail operations at the Intershop chain, the stores in which Western goods can be obtained, but only for Western currency. The rumors are rooted in a warning in the official party organ last month implying that the stores may soon be closed to East Germans.

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Market Enlarged

For Western companies, such as Levi Strauss, which sells more jeans to East Germany than to any other East bloc country, the Intershop

business has come as a boon. For many West German manufacturers, the hard currency stores have effectively enlarged the market by 17 million persons.

According to Western trade officials, new contracts were signed at the Leipzig fair this month; thus it appears unlikely that the shops will be closed altogether. But there is speculation that East Germans will be barred from holding Western currency in cash and instead will be required to put such money into bank accounts. They would then have to obtain vouchers for purchases in the Intershop stores. This procedure would give the authorities a chance to thoroughly control private holdings.

Mrs. Jaeger, who works as a waitress, said that cuts would be hard on all East Germans, whether party members or not. "My boss is a devout Communist," she said, "but whenever Westerners enter the restaurant, he comes out to serve them personally in hopes of a tip."

It is not hard to obtain basic necessities in East Germany, she explained, "but for the nice things in life, the little luxuries, you have to go to the Intershop."

At Leipzig, a young East German soldier, evidently under orders not to enter the Intershop supermarket in uniform, was observed standing at the door, telling two women what he wanted them to buy for him.

East Germans enjoy anonymity at the Intershops and may buy whatever is available. In addition to clothing and special foodstuffs, radio and television sets, cassette and records as well as Western cosmetics are favorite items. A bottle of Scotch whisky sells for \$2.50 and half a pound of coffee is \$2.50.

To temper the envy of those who have no hard currency, authorities have opened delicatessen supermarkets that accept East German marks but their prices are five to six times as high as those in the Intershops, a sign of how low a value the East German government accords to its own currency. Scotch in an "Eastern" delicatessen costs \$40, and 200 grams of coffee from West Germany, less than half a pound, are sold for \$13.

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Austria	125	Kenya	125
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20 B.F.
Denmark	150 D.K.	Luxembourg	25 D.K.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	25 P.
Ire.	22 P.	Netherlands	70 P.
Fr.	250 F.	Nicaragua	5 N.I.
France	250 F.	Norway	75 F.
Germany	150 D.M.	Portugal	40 P.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	75 K.
Greece	10 B.	Turkey	75 P.
India	60 Ru.	Switzerland	75 P.
Iran	1514 D.M.	U.S. Military Env.	25 D.
Israel	400 Lira	Yugoslavia	25 D.

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Denmark	150 D.K.	Luxembourg	25 D.K.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	25 P.
Ire.	22 P.	Netherlands	70 P.
Fr.	250 F.	Nicaragua	5 N.I.
France	250 F.	Norway	75 F.
Germany	150 D.M.	Portugal	40 P.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	75 K.
Greece	10 B.	Turkey	75 P.
India	60 Ru.	Switzerland	75 P.
Iran	1514 D.M.	U.S. Military Env.	25 D.
Israel	400 Lira	Yugoslavia	25 D.

Desert Towns Destroyed

Earthquake in Iran Kills Over 11,000

From Wire Dispatches

MASHED, Iran, Sept. 17 — More than 11,000 persons were killed in an earthquake that demolished a major town and 40 villages in the remote salt desert of eastern Iran, the official news agency Pars said today.

"Only 2,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants of Tabas survived yesterday's earthquake and all the buildings in the city were destroyed," Pars said. Earlier reports spoke of more

than 18,000 killed and injured in Tabas and surrounding villages at the epicenter of the world's strongest earthquake this year — 7.7 on the Richter scale.

Reports from the scene said that soldiers and survivors of the earthquake pulled the bodies from under mounds of rubble and took them to the cemetery. Pars quoted the governor as saying that many of the injured would die if help did not arrive immediately.

The quake appeared to have been one of the most deadly to strike in Iran: A 1962 earthquake in northwest Iran killed about 10,000 persons.

Pars reported that all the doctors in Tabas were killed. Doctors from neighboring towns moved into the stricken area.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 700 soldiers to join in relief operations. Helicopters and C-130 transport planes ferried in medical teams, field hospitals, food and other supplies.

Meanwhile, government commandos broke through rebel defenses in fierce overnight fighting and recaptured Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, which had been held for a week by insurgents, a National Guard spokesman said.

He said that National Guard troops were mopping up resistance in Esteli and Diriamba and directing new efforts at Chinandega, reportedly the last major town under rebel control.

4 Would-Be Premiers Seen

Vorster Said About to Resign

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister John Vorster, 63 and ailing, is reported to plan to step down from office on Tuesday and leave others to fight a fierce contest for the premiership in the white-ruled republic.

The race already is narrowing down to four men. Two of them, Defense Minister Pieter Botha and Connie Mulder, minister of black affairs, are considered to be unyielding hard-liners.

Mr. Vorster has kept his intentions to himself so far, but he has done nothing to halt intense lobbying among supporters of the four contenders for the expected succession.

Prime minister for 12 years, after succeeding the assassinated Hen-

drick Verwoerd in 1966, Mr. Vorster was hospitalized for a week earlier this month for exhaustion and bronchitis. He is to return to chair a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

'Bitter Battle'

Newspapers are predicting that the meeting will be his last. The mass-circulation Johannesburg Sunday Times said in a front-page story, "Mr. Vorster's expected announcement Tuesday of his retirement has thrown the National Party into a bitter battle."

The paper said that a "dark horse" candidate, Stephanus Botha, 56, the minister of mines and labor, was pulling ahead in the contest. The outcome would be decided by a scheduled meeting of the 175-member National Party parlemen-

tary caucus on Sept. 28 in Cape Town.

The fourth contender is Roelof (Pik) Botha, 46, the popular foreign minister who has received wide exposure during complex and lengthy negotiations on South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia. He has been an exceptionally close associate of Mr. Vorster.

Pik Botha and Stephanus Botha — the three Bothas are unrelated — are regarded as "moderate" in National Party terms. They support "moving away from racial discrimination" — a Pik Botha phrase — without dismantling the basic apartheid structure of separate nations for separate races.

U.S. Disappoints

Defense Minister Pieter Botha's age counts against him, but his seniority gives him the chair of the Cabinet in Mr. Vorster's absence. He is the "hawk" of the Cabinet, bitterly disappointed by what he regards as U.S. yielding to Soviet influence in Angola. Under him, Pretoria could assume an obtrusive new stand in the Namibian negotiations.

"We are dealing with the forces of the devil," he says of the black nationalists' guerrilla movements in Rhodesia and Namibia. He claims that an undeclared third world war has been launched by the Kremlin.

Connie Mulder, once the clear front-runner and five years ago mentioned publicly by Mr. Vorster as his probable successor, has slipped behind slightly since his former portfolio, the Information Department, was investigated by a parliamentary committee that found "irregularities."

Mr. Mulder currently is in charge of black affairs and is regarded as "uncompromising" on apartheid. Recently he pointed to Rhodesia as an example of the dangers of negotiations with black nationalists.

Figure 13

Newspapers are speculating that Mr. Vorster may step down to take on the easier pace of the ceremonial presidency, left vacant by the death last month of Nicolas Diederichs.

Mr. Vorster has had a fixation about the figure 13, and National Party sources have said that he would relinquish the premiership in his 13th year in office — which began last week.

Mr. Vorster was born on Dec. 13, 1915, the 13th child in his family. He was appointed to the Cabinet after 13 years in Parliament, was named premier on Sept. 13, 1966, when, as he adds, his golf handicap was 13.

In a general election last October he led the National Party to the largest majority in South African history.

Exchange and Inflation

In that connection, the report presented a table of exchange-rate changes and wholesale manufactured price changes in 14 industrial countries that showed how shifts in exchange rates affect the impact of different inflation rates.

That study demonstrates how important exchange rates are for countries with a very high or very low inflation rate. Thus, West Germany, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland, with very low inflation rates, lost all or most of the competitive edge they would have had because of the substantial appreciation in their currency rates.

On the other hand, the United States, France, Norway, Sweden and Canada had substantial improvements in price competitiveness — not because their inflation rates were low, but because their currencies had depreciated.

From the second quarter 1976 to second quarter 1978, U.S. prices after adjustment for dollar depreciation were down 8.2 percent. Canadian prices were down 12.1 percent, German prices were up 3.6 percent, and Japanese prices soared 14.5 percent as a result of the respective currency-rate changes.

FBI Agent Is Indicted

(Continued from Page 1) improvements for the bureau's first director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover, who directed the FBI from its birth, took enormous pride in the agency's reputation for integrity, and he insisted that agents stay away from any arrangements that might be considered collusion with crime figures.

Hoover died in May, 1972, a few months before the Justice Department began its first investigation of the bribe allegedly paid to Mr. Stabile.

John Investigation

The indictment issued Friday says that Mr. Stabile, 50, who joined the bureau in 1962, was working on a joint investigation with New York City police of Caputo's gambling activities.

The indictment charges that he and a police sergeant had split a \$15,000 bribe from Caputo to see to it that Caputo's gambling charge was dropped. The indictment says that Mr. Stabile said he got \$10,000.

It indicates that Caputo had served as an informant for Mr. Stabile in other gambling cases.

The agent whom Mr. Stabile told about the bribe passed the information on to the Justice Department, the indictment indicates. When Mr. Stabile was asked about his statements to the other agent, he denied telling them and denied receiving any money from Caputo.

These two denials constituted the two counts of the perjury indictment.

Channel Whale Dies of Hunger

CHTEBOURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A grampus whale, who lost his sense of direction and strayed into this naval port, paralyzing harbor traffic for five days last week, was found dead of starvation yesterday.

The body of the 12-foot whale, who had resisted all attempts at capture or being driven into the English Channel, was floating on the surface at the entrance to the harbor.

Officials said he died from lack of nutrition and was being taken away to be examined by marine biologists. The whale, which weighed 770 pounds, disappeared a week ago and officials believed he had reached the open sea.

Flaine-french-alps the international resort

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With Simulated Nuclear Bomber Crash

U.S. to Test A-Mishap Response

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — One day next April, a message will be flashed to the Pentagon's National Military Command Center that an Air Force C-141, transporting six nuclear weapons, is in trouble over Nevada and that the pilot is attempting to land in a rugged but uninhabited part of the state.

Succeeding messages will say that the plane has crashed, exploded and burned with apparent radio-

active contamination being spread in a windswept dust cloud.

Thus will begin a unique and complex weeklong training exercise expected to involve more than 500 persons, including the president, and designed to test how the government would handle an actual nuclear-weapons accident.

It has been more than 10 years since the last real such event — the Jan. 22, 1968, crash landing on the ice southwest of Thule, Greenland, of an Air Force B-52 bomber with four hydrogen bombs aboard.

3-Year Windowless Isolation

CIA Describes Confining Soviet Defector in Vault

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Yuri Nosenko rolled over on the metal bed and squinted. The light bulb was still burning. It was always on. Twenty-four hours a day.

He looked about the barren vault — locked door, windowless steel walls, furniture screwed to the floor. And the guard. Nothing but a cold stare from the guard. He would not say a word. Not one.

Mr. Nosenko was dying for a book. But they would not let him have anything to read. They even took away his toothpaste box when the guard caught him reading it.

The defector gave the CIA highly useful information, such as the names of KGB agents in the United States and the placement of listening devices at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Contradictory Stories

But Mr. Nosenko also told contradictory stories about the KGB's involvement with Oswald, first saying the Soviet spy agency did not keep him under surveillance, then saying it kept an extensive file on his movements.

The small group of men running the Nosenko case became convinced he was part of a plot to spread false information and decided to break him.

He was first questioned at a "safe house" in the Washington area, then moved to a windowless, 10-by-12-foot steel vault for the rest of his ordeal.

Toward the end of his confinement, one of his main interrogators wrote a memo suggesting the CIA "liquidate" him and "clean up" his movements.

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Sen. Johnston Re-Elected In 1st Louisiana Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — Democratic Sen. Bennett Johnston swept to an easy re-election victory yesterday over state Rep. Louis Jenkins in Louisiana's first open primary.

With 77 percent of the precincts reporting, Sen. Johnston had 380,371 or 59 percent and Rep. Jenkins 258,993 or 41 percent.

In U.S. House races, incumbent Rep. Robert Livingston, Lindy Boggs, Henssco Moore, John Breaux and Gillis Long scored easy victories.

Rep. David Treen was unopposed in the 3d District, which contains part of suburban New Orleans.

In the nine-candidate race to choose a successor to retiring Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-La., in northwestern Louisiana, Republican Jimmy Wilson, bidding to be the state's fourth Republican congressman, took a slim early lead. Others considered front-runners in that race are Democrat Charles Roemer and state Rep. Claude Leach.

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It has been more than 10 years since the last real such event — the Jan. 22, 1968, crash landing on the ice southwest of Thule, Greenland, of an Air Force B-52 bomber with four hydrogen bombs aboard.

3-Year Windowless Isolation

CIA Describes Confining Soviet Defector in Vault

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Mr. Nosenko was dying for a book. But they would not let him have anything to read. They even took away his toothpaste box when the guard caught him reading it.

The defector gave the CIA highly useful information, such as the names of KGB agents in the United States and the placement of listening devices at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Contradictory Stories

But Mr. Nosenko also told contradictory stories about the KGB's involvement with Oswald, first saying the Soviet spy agency did not keep him under surveillance, then saying it kept an extensive file on his movements.

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News Analysis

The 'Thorpe Problem': Growing Liberal Burden

By R. W. Apple Jr.

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Yet another painful chapter in the recent history of the Liberal Party has ended with Jeremy Thorpe, its former leader, slipping out the back door of his hotel here and driving away from the annual Liberal assembly.

In less than 24 hours in this little resort town on the Irish Sea, he had managed to embarrass almost everyone, to divide a party that is small enough to start with and to divert the attention of the British press from the deliberations of the assembly.

On Aug. 4, Mr. Thorpe was charged with conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, a former male model. Subsequently, it became known that he had also been charged with incitement to murder. He denied both charges and stated that he would neither resign his seat in the House of Commons nor retire before the next general election.

By his insistence on retaining his seat and even fighting a general election, Mr. Thorpe, 49, was acting well within his legal rights. But he was flouting the well-established British political convention that public figures accused of serious crimes should stand aside until the charges have been disposed of.

David Steel, the current Liberal leader, was appalled. Even without Mr. Thorpe's problems, the party, which has only 13 seats in the current House of Commons, was looking forward to a difficult general election this fall. They stood below 10 percent in all the public-opinion polls, and were struggling to re-establish an independent image following the termination of the Liberal-Labor agreement that had kept Prime Minister James Callaghan in office for more than a year.

Striving to put as much space as possible between Mr. Thorpe and the party, Mr. Steel stripped Mr. Thorpe of his role as the Liberals' foreign policy spokesman. Then, with an election seemingly imminent, Mr. Steel announced that none of the other Liberal members of Parliament would campaign for Mr. Thorpe and that he would be expected to confine his own activities to the Devvo constituency that he has represented for 19 years.

Last week, Mr. Callaghan postponed the election, giving the Liberals welcome breathing room. But there remained the problem of the party assembly this week in Southport. Mr. Steel and other Liberal leaders privately and then publicly urged Mr. Thorpe to stay away. Several of the former leader's parliamentary colleagues said they

would walk off the platform if he insisted on appearing.

When the Liberals arrived in Southport Monday, a fine storm was brewing, in the form of a motion from Mr. Thorpe supporters condemning Mr. Steel and his associates for, in effect, judging Mr. Thorpe before his trial. At the last moment, the motion was watered down into an attack on the British press, but the party was split and all the squabbling spilled onto the front pages.

Then, on Wednesday, Fred Emery, the political editor of the Times of London, was told by Mr. Steel that Mr. Thorpe had broken promises — first, not to stand for re-election, and second, not to come to the Southport meeting. Richard Wainwright, another Liberal legislator, went further, declaring that he and his parliamentary colleagues felt "betrayed and deceived" by Mr. Thorpe.

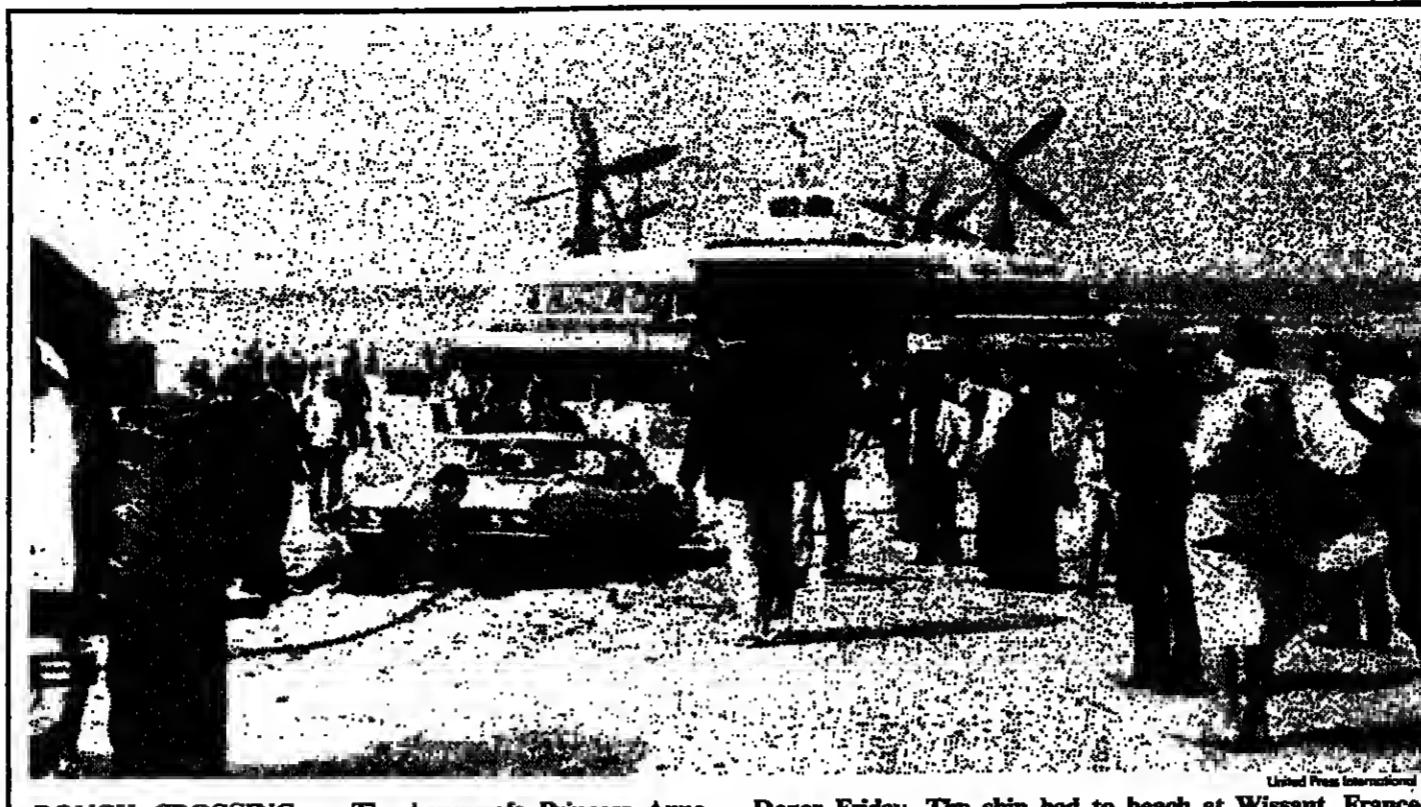
In the face of all this, Mr. Thorpe came to Southport anyway. At the end of a debate on party strategy, he marched onto the platform, escorted stoically by Mr. Steel, clowned a bit with the sign in front of him, and sat down. About a third of those in the hall applauded, some of them standing, but the majority — including all of the legislators in the hall at the time — sat silently.

Mr. Thorpe said not a word in the ensuing debate and, after about 25 minutes, left. He had been pleased by his reception, he said afterward, but he would not say a word more.

The result was inevitable. As had all week, the reporters covering the meeting devoted their dispatches to Mr. Thorpe and not to the election platform the Liberals were trying to hammer out. It was a calamity for a party that gets little enough favorable publicity in the best of times, especially when it is trying desperately to put across fresh ideas to persuade the electorate of its seriousness.

Late Thursday night, Mr. Steel and Mr. Thorpe thrashed out the whole issue again. Whether as a result of that meeting or for other reasons, Mr. Thorpe canceled plans to attend Friday's sessions and left town, escaping the newsmen waiting for him by ducking out the service entrance at the rear of the Prince of Wales Hotel.

"It is free country, it is a free party and he was perfectly entitled to come," said Mr. Steel philosophically. "I regret very much that he had to do so."



ROUGH CROSSING — The hovercraft Princess Anne received a tear in its side during a crossing from Boulogne to Dover Friday. The ship had to beach at Wissant, France, where 100 passengers and 60 cars were safely disembarked.

But Report Says Phenomenon May Be Cyclical

CIA Study Says International Terrorism Has Dipped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)

The CIA says that international terrorism declined somewhat last year as governments increased security measures and some countries became increasingly reluctant to offer safe haven to terrorists.

The result was inevitable. As the agency warned in a study that the phenomenon might be cyclical: It might level off and even increase again as terrorists review their options and select alternate targets rather than retreat from the scene.

Last year, the CIA said, "there was a decline in the number of international incidents . . . This decline was probably in large part due to increased security measures taken by previously victimized governments, a wait-and-see attitude on the part of terrorists . . . and the denial of safe haven [to terrorists] by a growing number of states."

The decline in the frequency of international terrorist attacks is expected to level off and may even be reversed. The many issues that have motivated individual terrorists remain unsolved, and new causes will arise."

"I won't even tell you the color of pants that Alunni is wearing," Milan magistrate Armando Spataro

kidnapping, bombings, arson and murders constitute the majority of acts by terrorists. But, the study cautioned, "one or more groups may overcome their present tactical limitations and moral qualms to

master and employ" more-sophisticated weapons.

The CIA study stressed that despite a temporary lull in overall terrorist activities, the targets and locations of terrorist acts have re-

News Blackout Imposed On Hunt for Moro Killers

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Judicial officials today clamped a strict news blackout on their expanding Red Brigades manhunt, but investigation sources said that three women and three men were at the center of a nationwide search for the killers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Officials said that news leaks about the arrests of alleged Red Brigades chief Corrado Alunni and two women had already damaged their investigation severely and that they would say no more until the hunt for suspects was over.

"I won't even tell you the color of pants that Alunni is wearing," Milan magistrate Armando Spataro

told reporters when they asked about the 30-year-old suspect who was arrested Wednesday night.

Investigating magistrates here said that news of Mr. Alunni's arrest leaked from the Interior Ministry in Rome and spoiled their plans to round up suspects who had been photographed and filmed at Mr. Alunni's apartment during two weeks of secret surveillance.

"It was supposed to be the secret of the year," a Milan anti-terrorist police official said. "It should have been kept secret three days at least so we could do our work, instead they let it out in three hours."

Police sources said that hundreds of photographs and films of suspects who had contacted Mr. Alunni had been taken during their surveillance of his apartment and that simultaneous raids had been planned to arrest them all.

Despite the news leak, police were able to arrest Mr. Alunni's girlfriend, Marina Zoni, 31, and Maria Alberani, 29, of Bologna soon after the raid on his apartment.

Mr. Zoni was arrested when she went to Mr. Alunni's apartment shortly after his arrest. Miss Alberani was picked up in Bologna after the police found her name on a letter in the apartment.

Police sources said that the hunt for additional suspects following examination of documents in Mr. Alunni's apartment had centered on Maria Teresa Zoni, 23, Maria's sister; Liviana Tosi, 27, of Bologna, and Marzia Lelli, 23, of Bologna.

Maria Tressa Zoni, whose photograph matches descriptions made by witnesses to the Moro kidnapping, disappeared shortly after Mr. Alunni's arrest.

Miss Tosi has been sought by police since a break-in at a Bologna nightwatchman's office in April. Miss Lelli has been sought since 1974 in connection with the killing of a policeman.

Police said that the search also was concentrating on Rocco Micalotto, 32; Prospero Galliari, 27, and Mario Moretti, 32. All three have been sought in connection with a series of Red Brigades attacks over the years.

Mr. Moretti has been identified by police as the man who financed a Red Brigades print shop in Rome where five persons were arrested in June.

Mr. Alunni, a former police officer and electronics expert, is believed by police to have taken over leadership of the Red Brigades following the 1975 arrest of Renato Curcio, who founded the terrorist gang in 1969.

Police sources quote witnesses as saying that they saw Mr. Alunni driving one of the Red Brigades automobiles when Mr. Moro was kidnapped and his five police bodyguards killed.

Mr. Moro, premier of Italy five times and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, was found dead on a street in Rome on May 9.

Mr. Alunni is to appear in court Oct. 12 to face preliminary charges of arms possession and subversive activities. He also has been formally charged with kidnapping and murder in the Moro case and with the 1976 killing of Fulvio Croce, who was president of the Turn lawyers' association.

Police sources said that Mr. Alunni spent his August vacation at an Adriatic resort with Marina Zoni and that the two may have met Red Brigades fugitives Nada Mantovani and Vincenzo Guagliardo at the time.

Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

Alunni and probably will remain the same: U.S. citizens and businesses in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

The study said that while the activities of Palestinian, West European and Asian terrorists (Japan's Red Army, in particular) receive the most publicity and attention, there are also other violence-prone groups, such as various sects in India and U.S.-based Cuban and Croatian exile organizations fighting against the Communist governments in their former homelands.

Statistics included in the report showed that between 1968 and 1977 there were 2,690 terrorist incidents around the globe, the largest number in 1976 and nearly 80 percent of them occurring in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

Almost half of those incidents — 1,148 — were directed at U.S. citizens and property, mostly in the form of incendiary and explosive bombings and kidnappings.

Latin America is the region in which U.S. citizens and their property are the most frequent targets — there were 455 incidents between 1968 and 1977. The next areas were Western Europe (298 incidents) and the Middle East (194 incidents).

Glen Tayler, a member of the Energy Department's beryllium task force, said his group made its \$150 million compliance estimate based on data gathered only from the beryllium industry. The two U.S. producers of the ultra-light metal — Kawecki Beryllco Industries and Brush Wellman Inc. —

Beryllium Group Concedes**U.S. Safety-Cost Study Relied on Industry Data**

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP)

Energy Department officials conceded yesterday that their prediction that it would cost \$150 million to meet a proposed federal safety standard for the suspected carcinogen beryllium — a cost so high that it was said to endanger national security by threatening to foreclose the supply of the metal — came from "a gross estimate based on rule of thumb" by the beryllium industry.

An Energy Department official, who was part of the department's task force that made the prediction, said his group failed to consider other economic studies by the beryllium industry and the government that placed the maximum cost of meeting the standard at \$4.6 million.

In a controversial letter made public last week by The Washington Post, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger cited the \$150 million figure as too high for industry to meet. He warned that beryllium producers would shut down, cutting off the supply of the critical metal and posing a national-security threat.

Other federal officials challenged Mr. Schlesinger's assertions, however, saying in contrast to earlier statements by industry spokesmen, that only a small part of the industry's production goes for government use.

30,000 Workers

Elimination of the standard in the name of national defense, they said, would leave an estimated 30,000 workers exposed to a suspected carcinogen while saving the beryllium industry millions of dollars in compliance costs. The officials also challenged Mr. Schlesinger's economic data.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is part of the Labor Department, is preparing to enact the standard, which would halve the present permissible beryllium exposure for workers, which is two micrograms per cubic meter of air over an eight-hour period.

Beryllium, a critical metal in the aerospace and nuclear weapons industries, can cause fatal respiratory disease and has been cited in federal laboratory studies as causing cancer in nine different species of animals.

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U.S. Postal Workers Win Modest Gains in Decision

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT)

— A half million postal workers have won modest wage increases plus unlimited cost-of-living adjustments over three years and lifetime security from layoffs in a binding arbitration decision designed to head off a nationwide strike.

In view of some substantial gains for the workers over what had been offered by the U.S. Postal Service, there was increasing optimism that the long contract fight might be over.

Union officials estimated that the decision, reached Friday by special mediator-arbitrator James Healy, a Harvard Business School professor, would raise average postal salaries from \$15,887 to about \$19,500 in 1981.

A major point won by the unions was the decision to lift the 6.5-percent ceiling on annual cost-of-living adjustments and to grant yearly cost-of-living gains.

Both parties in the protracted dispute — the Postal Service and leaders of three unions representing more than 90 percent of U.S. postal workers — agreed in advance to accept Healy's decision.

But two of the unions will submit the decision to their rank and file for a vote. And there was still some grumbling in union circles. Particular attention was focused on some militant local leaders, especially in the New York area, who have indicated that job actions or wildcat walkouts could be expected if they found the terms unacceptable.

Emmett Andrews, president of the 230,000-member American Postal Workers Union, the largest of the unions, approved the decision with the comment: "It looks like the long hot summer is over. We got some of the things we wanted."

12 Ministers Quit in Peru

LIMA, Sept. 17 (UPI) — All but 3 of the 15 ministers in the Peruvian Cabinet turned in formal resignations yesterday, but President Francisco Morales Bermudez accepted only four of them.

The government news agency said that only the ministers representing the three armed forces, members of Peru's ruling junta, stood with the president, who is a retired army general.

The news agency said the 12 ministers resigned "to free the president to form a new Cabinet." The health and education ministers recently faced widespread strikes in their areas and the leftist press has been continuously criticizing the industry minister for his adherence to economic austerity guidelines.

DEATH NOTICE

Madame SERGE DE BOURGEOIS

— regrets to announce the death of her father:

JOHN EVAN REES

deceased September 12, 1978 in Paris.

A memorial service will be held at The Protestant Cathedral,

23 Avenue George V, Paris, on Monday 18 September at 4 p.m.

To Avoid Communist Dominance

Angola Is Said to Prefer To Cooperate With West

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Angolan president Agostinho Neto has told Belgium that he is eager to establish cooperative economic relations with West European countries and wants to avoid coming under the dominant influence of Communist countries, according to the Belgian Government.

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonnet spent five days in Angola last week and brought back a request for ties with Common Market countries which he presented to the European Economic Community's foreign ministers when they met in Bonn Thursday, the Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The spokesman said the Belgian delegation came away with a clear impression that Mr. Neto is seeking Western help in order to reduce dependence on Cuba, East Germany and the East bloc in general and is prepared to tell Cuban troops to leave as soon as he feels his regime is sturdy enough. An improvement in the economic situation is considered a key element for his government's stability, as well as easing of the guerrillas in the south.

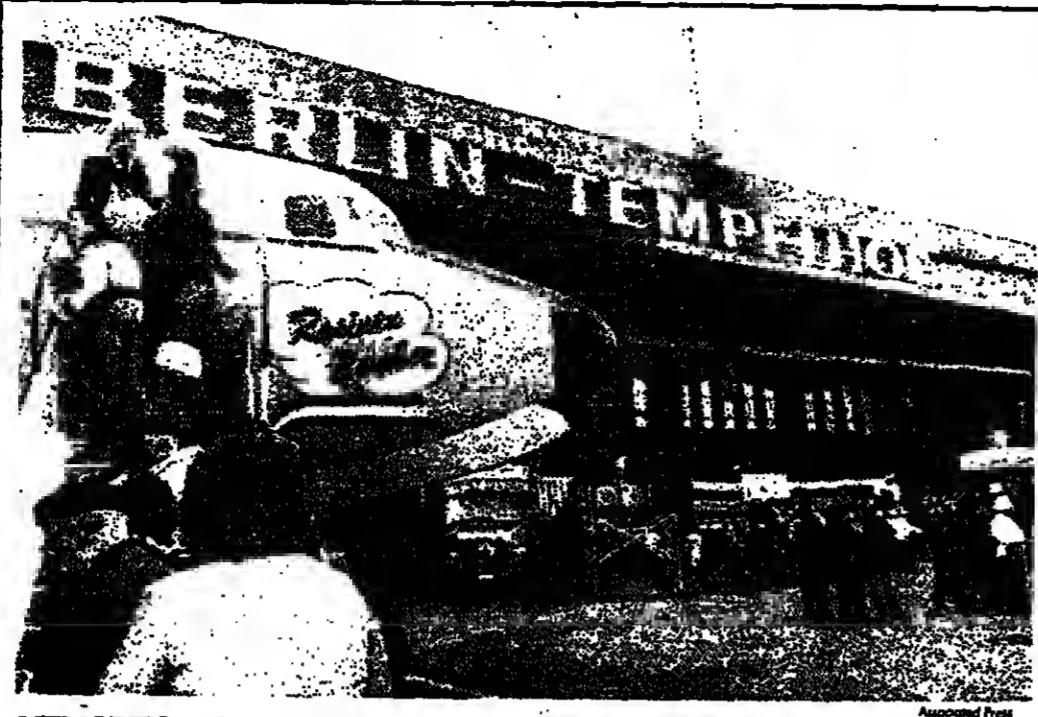
Mr. Simonnet told the Angolan leader frankly, the spokesman said, that ties with the Common Market would be difficult until Angola had good relations with all member countries. Angola has no relations with West Germany primarily because of its suspicions about the size and purpose of the West German-manufactured rocket missile range in Zaire's Shaba province.

Testing Ground

The Belgians felt these doubts reflected East German charges that the range, said to be a testing ground for commercial rockets, was in fact a secret military installation. They said the Angolan government asked them to clarify its scope and purpose and Mr. Simonnet was able to explain it to them.

The Angolans were also sharply critical of France for its efforts to form a Pan-African intervention force, now operating in Shaba after the invasion by Katangese rebels across the Angolan border this spring. But the Belgian spokesman said they accepted Belgium's part in the Western move to restore order in the province as a "purely humanitarian" measure.

The foreign minister and his aides visited a diamond mine about five miles from the Zaire border where, the spokesman said, they saw many Angolan soldiers who had been sent to move the Katangese back into the interior in fulfillment of a pledge to prevent a



MEMORIES — Spectators at an open house at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport inspect a restored C-54 transport. The plane was used in the airlift to the besieged city 30 years ago.

Europe Seen 'Caught in Middle'

SALT Talks Preoccupy West Germans

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 17 (WP) — West Germany is putting pressure on the United States to protect European interests in strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

A solution could involve building new medium-range weapons to offset the Soviet arms, or opening up the U.S.-Soviet strategic weapons negotiations to a vast array of tactical allied jets and missiles now confronting the Atlantic Alliance.

The issue involves trying to establish a rough balance of nuclear and conventional military power in Central Europe between the Russians and Western Europe — once Moscow and Washington have hammered out a new SALT agreement that roughly equalizes the missile and bomber forces that could attack each other's home land.

The West Europeans — especially the West Germans — are increasingly expressing concern that unless something is also done about the growing Soviet medium-range missile and bomber forces aimed at Western Europe, rather than at the United States, the imbalance could eventually erode West European confidence and lead to unforeseen shifts in political and military attitudes in Western Europe and possibly in the Soviet Union.

In an important but little-noticed speech to Social Democratic Party policy-makers here three weeks ago, West German Defense Minister Hans Apel said that solving the

problem of these so-called "gray zone medium-range weapons is one of the most important security tasks confronting the NATO Alliance."

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In a top West German official said, there will be heavy emphasis on this and it will become more politically sensitive.

European concern surfaced for the first time publicly almost a year ago, in a speech by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London. The speech attracted little press attention, in part because it was delivered in London at a time when the Western press was preoccupied with terrorist actions. But it set off alarm bells in some top levels of the State Department.

In it, Mr. Schmidt pointed out that a SALT agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union would not only "codify" the strategic arms balance between the

superpowers, but also "neutralize the strategic capabilities" of both.

"In Europe, this magnifies the significance of the disparities between East and West regarding tactical nuclear and conventional weapons," Mr. Schmidt said. "We Europeans must be anxious to insure that these negotiations do not neglect those factors which make up NATO's defense strategy."

While applauding SALT, Mr. Schmidt warned that "strategic arms limitations confined to the U.S. and Soviet Union would impair the security" of Western Europe unless something were done about Soviet tactical superiority.

To some Washington officials,

the speech implied a West German view that Moscow and Washington now had taken care of their own security and the Americans were leaving the Europeans in the lurch.

"In previous years of acknowledged U.S. superiority in strategic weapons, that might have been acceptable, it was not. But the forthcoming nuclear parity between the superpowers had now changed conditions for Europeans caught in the middle."

To some in the State Department, Mr. Schmidt's speech seemed to carry with it a suggestion that Bonn had lost a little confidence in the long-standing U.S. pledge to come to Europe's defense with its strategic nuclear weapons against the Russians if necessary.

But, as Air Vice Marshal Sir

Kenneth Kingsholt pointed out, the Soviet Union has introduced some highly sophisticated aircraft. The new Fencer (SU-19) carries twice the payload and has six times

Command, Control Improvements

NATO Forces Seek Means Of Closing Air-Power Gap

By Drew Middleton

RAMSTEIN, West Germany.

Sept. 17 (NYT) — The shift in the balance of air power in Central Europe toward the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies can be arrested by improvements in the quantity of advanced Western planes and the introduction of sophisticated airborne warning and control systems.

This is the view of commanders and staff officers here at the headquarters of Allied Air Forces Central Europe, the major air command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western air superiority, which was taken as a matter of course until early in this decade, has been eroded seriously by improvements in the quality and quantity of the Soviet, East German and Polish air forces.

To counter this the West has introduced improvements in command and control systems that provide greater flexibility for air forces and a Tactical Air Support System that works intimately with the two army groups facing the Soviet ground forces in East Germany.

Obvious Weaknesses

There are obvious and admitted weaknesses in the allied air posture.

A German air force colonel, watching four U.S. F-4 Phantoms take off in support of NATO troops in the Reforger Exercise, said: "We are satisfied with the quality of our aircraft, what we need is more of them."

The Soviet Union has deployed approximately 2,000 fighters, fighter-bombers and reconnaissance aircraft in Central Europe. Another 1,000 aircraft of similar types are on airfields in the western Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Frontal Aviation Command has 500 medium bombers at its disposal.

Allied Air Forces Central Europe

musters approximately 1,400 aircraft, a total that includes all assigned and dual-based forces. The latter includes the U.S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers available for service in Europe in the event of a crisis or war.

Allied capabilities have improved. The deployment in Europe of the F-15 fighter and the expected deployment in the early 1980s of the British-German Tornado and of the U.S. F-16 are expected to maintain the West's qualitative advantage.

But, as Air Vice Marshal Sir Kenneth Kingsholt pointed out, the Soviet Union has introduced some highly sophisticated aircraft. The new Fencer (SU-19) carries twice the payload and has six times

the range of earlier Soviet fighter-bombers.

The deployment in Eastern Europe of the Backfire bomber, the air marshal admitted, gives the Russians the capability of hitting peripheral targets. The judgement of senior air force officers here is that the deployment of the Fencer and Backfire opens U.S. and Royal Air Force bases in Britain to attack.

The allied answer in the Soviet challenge has taken two forms. The first and most complex is an elaborate system to provide air support to the Western ground forces in a land battle.

The 601st Tactical Control Wing, the largest wing in the U.S. Air Force, would supply the commanders of the ground and air forces in Central Europe with air operations controllers and army-air liaison teams.

The wing occupies 56 sites in West Germany and in an emergency would move its radar and communications teams to other sites already selected.

Their target is intimate cooperation with army units down to the battalion level. Under existing procedures, the tactical air control posts would report requests for air support through Allied Air Forces Central Europe. This procedure would go all the way down to battalion level.

These two-man teams in this high risk assignment have a wide variety of communications and equipment to report battle situations from the front lines. There is always, of course, the threat of Soviet bombardment of central control stations and of jamming.

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16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Italian cars drive better than other cars. Not as good as. Better.

Cars, like people, have national characteristics too.

And Italian cars are generally known for the way they drive. The reason for this is simple. As a nation, Italy has won more races and rallies than any other people.

And it stands to reason that a country that loves to race would produce a different kind of car than a country that does not.

And because of this, the Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari, has spent many years concentrating on just how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate and feel the road.

But racing is not the only reason Italian cars drive the way they do.

Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any

other car-producing nation in Europe.

And of 291,000 kilometres of roads, 5,500 are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

And these conditions demand a car that, above all else, handles exceptionally well.

So the "drive" is the most important thing in an Italian car. But it isn't the only thing. Italians are fanatics about.

At Fiat, for example, we coat each car body with 15-18 kg of paint and corrosion-preventing material; there isn't much that can get through a layer of phosphatizing, an anti-rust coat, stone-proof paint, primer coat and enamel finish.

We've spent over one billion lire in the past three years for noise test equipment. Through

a sophisticated test in which the car's basic units are inspected under a laser beam, we've reduced the amount of interior noise by 50%.

In the area of production quality control, the Fiat 131, for example, can undergo up to 8,000 different inspections. The inspections carried out on each 131 take an average of 9 hours and 20 minutes.

And every Fiat prototype must pass a special rust-resistance test, which simulates 100,000 km of driving under the worst climatic conditions.

Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of

one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian car.

Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

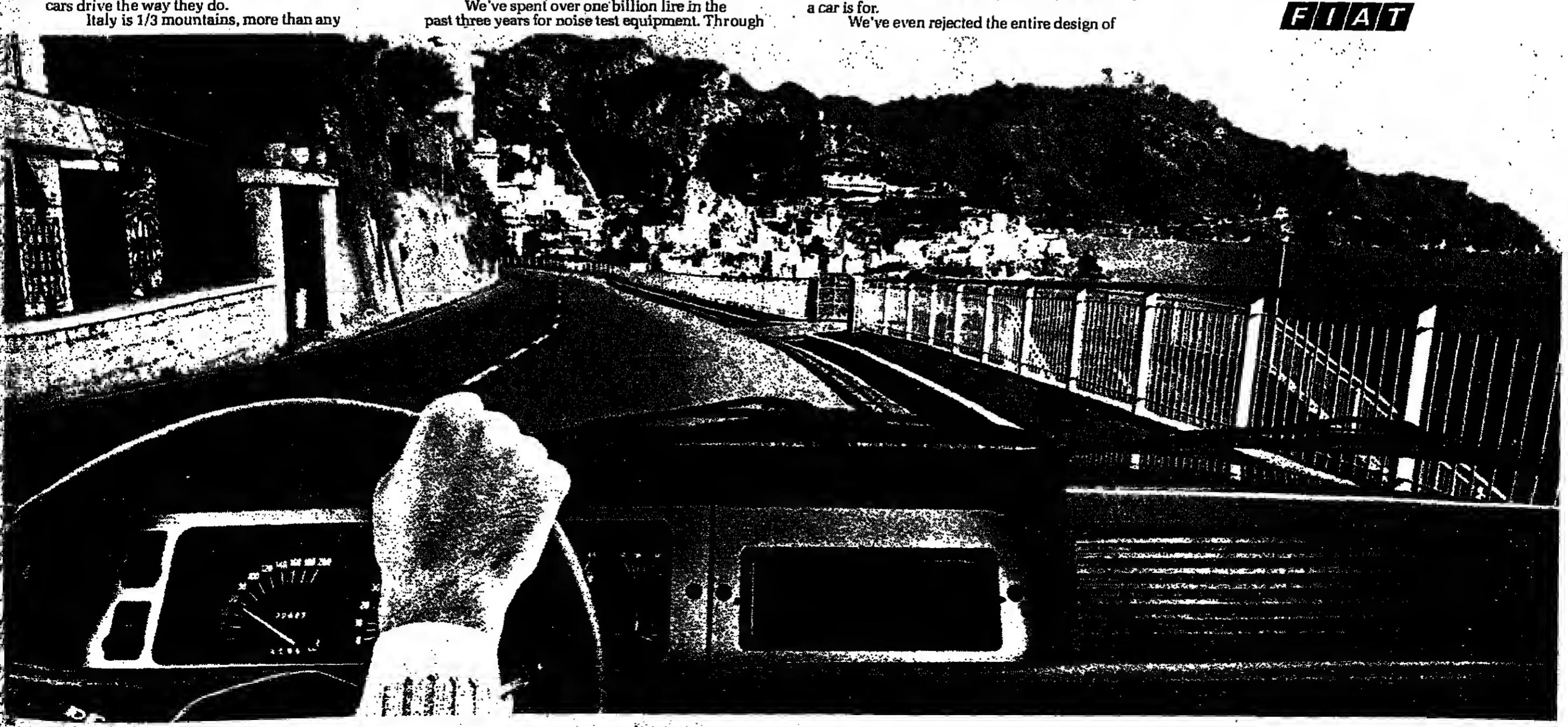
Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

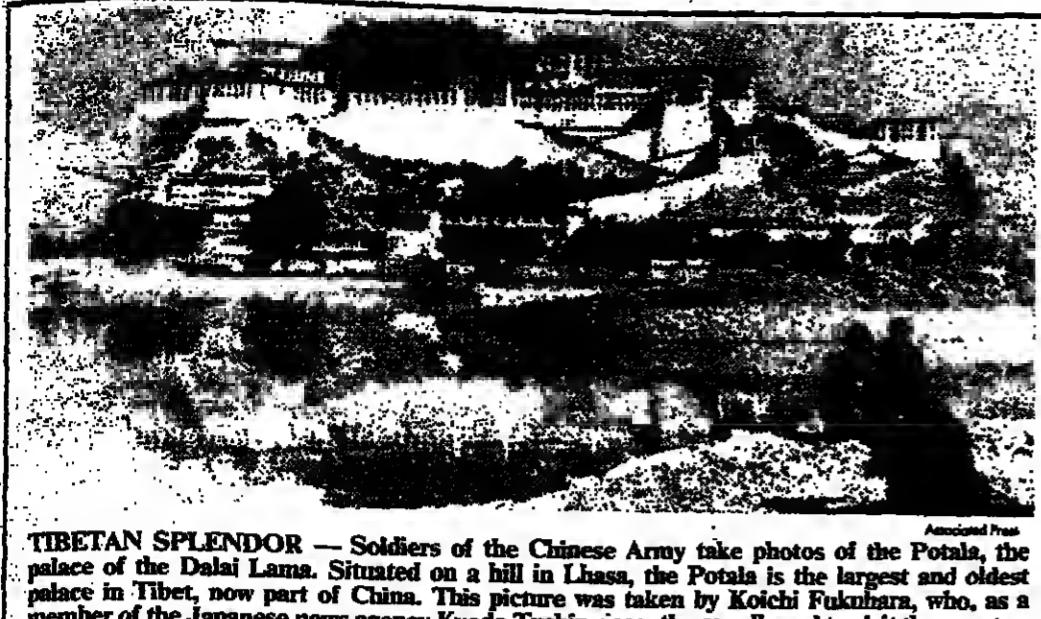
And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

But, as that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

FIAT





TIBETAN SPLENDOR — Soldiers of the Chinese Army take photos of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama. Situated on a hill in Lhasa, the Potala is the largest and oldest palace in Tibet, now part of China. This picture was taken by Koichi Fukunaga, who, as a member of the Japanese news agency Kyodo Tushin, recently was allowed to visit the country.

A Third of Drugs Are Useless

Italians 4th Biggest Pill Users in World

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Italians are the fourth biggest pill users in the world and only about 3 of 10 pills do them any good.

More money is spent in Italy on pills, ointments, laxatives, vitamins, tonics and aspirins than anywhere else except the United States, Japan and West Germany — all of which have larger populations.

Last year the nation's 12,800 private and public drugstores sold medicine worth \$2 billion. Under the national health system, most drugs are supplied free.

The Ministry of Health recently calculated that in 1976, 71.5 percent of the 1.18 billion prescriptions filled by pharmacists were for medicines described euphemistically as supplementary, that officials consider of little or no benefit.

Tornado Strikes

Towns in Iowa; 7 Dead, 40 Hurt

GRINNELL, Iowa, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A tornado last night struck several central Iowa communities, killing at least 7 persons and injuring 40.

Authorities said the tornado flattened a motel, four gas stations and a restaurant and toppled dozens of farmhouses and trees. There were unconfirmed reports of five more deaths in Baxter and Grinnell.

Cars caught to the path of the twister were tossed into cornfields.

The Jasper County sheriff's office said families were being evacuated from the area, including from farmhouses, where propane gas tanks were reportedly ruptured by the tornado.

Jerry Roberts, program director of radio station KGRN, said there was "little panic" when the twister hit the Silhouette Restaurant, part of the Best Western motel at the interchange of Interstate 80 and Iowa Highway 146.

Falling U.S. Autopsy Use Termned Bad for Medicine

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The autopsy may seem to be a necessary and important part of the U.S. way of death, but the use of these postmortem examinations is steadily declining.

The decline is bad for medicine, bad for future medical patients and often bad for the families of persons who have died, according to an expert. He noted also that the lack of an autopsy can hamper pursuit of the guilty and the vindication of the innocent.

Writing in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. William Roberts, of the National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, said that it is important that this declining trend in autopsies be reversed.

Shortly after World War II, Dr. Roberts said, autopsies were done on about half of all patients who died in hospitals. By 1964, the proportion had dropped to 41 percent, and by the mid-1970s to less than 22 percent.

Reasons Complex

The reasons for the decline are complex, he said, but they add up to a lack of interest among physicians, surgeons, pathologists and the families of the deceased. He said that a doctor may sometimes feel that there is nothing to gain but the risk of a malpractice suit.

Called Essential

Furthermore, he said, the postmortem examination is essential if the guilty are to be brought to justice and the innocent set free.

While an autopsy can be ordered by a court or medical examiner if there is a suspicion of crime, or in cases of accidents followed by death within a few days, most cases have no such compelling reasons for action. Instead, Dr. Roberts said, permission for autopsy is hampered by regulations and red tape. Commonly, permission for autopsy on a patient must be granted by all surviving children no matter where they may be.

The usefulness of the autopsy, he said, is often decreased by the lack of specialized knowledge on the part of the pathologist who does the work. He said that many of those who do postmortem examinations lack specialized knowledge of heart disease even though more than half of all deaths in the United States result from diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

"The number of pathologists who are experts in this subspecialty is minuscule," Dr. Roberts said.

He said that the training of pathologists needs to be altered so that the autopsies they do will be more useful, while the professional and lay public must be made more fully aware of the benefits of these procedures.

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Some Experts Urge Start of Research

U.S. Ethics Panel Debates Tube Babies

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Some members of a new federal advisory group to test-tube babies began edging yesterday toward allowing U.S. scientists to create human embryos for laboratory study.

The group is the Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In the wake of the birth in Britain seven weeks ago of Louise Brown, the world's first laboratory-conceived baby, the group must advise HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr.:

• First, whether to fund the joining of human sperm and female egg cells in laboratories to create embryos.

• Second, whether it is wise to implant the resulting embryos in would-be mothers.

Patients tend to judge a doctor by the number of items he prescribes for them, and if they do not work they leave them lying around. Every day 50 Italian children poison themselves with pills and medicines left on shelves, particularly sleeping pills, cortisone, tranquilizers and diuretics. Many of them

Now 65 percent of Italy's pharmaceutical industry is controlled by U.S. and other overseas firms anxious to protect their research investments.

And more is spent on advertising for the pills than on what goes into them.

liberate attempts to control his genetic makeup.

[Mr. Califano also asked the panel to consider the issue of surrogate parents. This is a term to define a situation in which, as the secretary said, "Rich women might pay poor women to carry their children" in the poor women's womb.

[The board, as Mr. Califano's request, planned the present meeting to consider an application for a federal research grant from a scientist who wants to study the laboratory growth of human embryos.]

Some Ready Now

In interviews, some doctors and scientists on the 13-member board indicated, and a few stated, that they would favor at least the first step to gain knowledge to help future children.

Dr. Eugene Zweibaum, Omaha heart surgeon and the group's only doctor in private practice, said that he is ready now to let doctors begin placing test-tube embryos into mothers who cannot otherwise bear children.

"I think the basic work has been done," he said. "To my mind, withholding therapy is equally as wrong as permitting bad therapy."

But he predicted that the advisory board as a whole will slowly and painfully conclude that only the laboratory research should be permitted at the start.

Two scientists, Dr. Clifford Grobstein, biologist from the University of California at San Diego, and Dr. Barton Childs, Johns Hopkins University pediatrician, advocated such research yesterday.

"We cannot maintain a head-in-the-sand policy," or think the United States can "control advancing world knowledge or its application," Dr. Grobstein said. He added that it is scientifically defensible to say a new embryo must grow to "sentient awareness" — when it has nerve and brain tissue and can feel — before it becomes a human being and can no longer be freely studied.

Human Materials

A new embryo is indeed life, he said, but so are the sperm and the egg cells before they are joined. Both they and the new embryos are not human beings, but "human materials," he argued, and should be handled with respect but need not be protected or preserved like human beings. He said their study may benefit others.

However, they should not be allowed to survive in the laboratory long enough to become feeling creatures, he said. Nerve tissue begins to form after four to six weeks.

But he predicted that the advisory board as a whole will slowly and painfully conclude that only the laboratory research should be permitted at the start.

Anacin Ordered by U.S. to Stop False, Misleading' Drug Claims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Federal Trade Commission yesterday announced an interim decision ordering the maker of Anacin and Arthritis Pain Formula to stop false, misleading and unsubstantiated claims about the two remedies.

FTC Judge Montgomery Hyun's order also contains a corrective advertising provision which would require \$24 million in Anacin ads to state: "Anacin is not a tension reliever." The product was advertised as such five years ago.

The two formulas are made by American Home Products Corp., which may appeal the interim order before a final decision in the matter is made by the FTC. American Home has represented that Anacin contains more pain-dulling ingredients than any other over-the-counter internal analgesic, that its analgesic ingredient is unusual, special and stronger than aspirin, and that the product contains twice as much of its analgesic ingredient as other marketed products, Judge Hyun said.

"These representations are false," he said. "Anacin's analgesic ingredient is not unusual, special or stronger than aspirin, since it is nothing other than aspirin."

Judge Hyun also said the company falsely claimed it had been established that Arthritis Pain Formula will cause gastric discomfort less frequently than any other over-the-counter analgesic. This claim, he said, "is false inasmuch as the greater safety of APF has not been established. Moreover, there exists a substantial question recognized by experts . . . as to the validity of the representation."

On that issue, his order would prohibit claims of comparative efficacy or safety unless they are firmly established, or unless qualified by a disclosure statement that there exists a substantial question regarding the claim.

Judge Hyun also held, contrary to claims, that Anacin does not relieve nervousness, tension, stress, fatigue or depression, nor will it enable persons to cope with the stresses of everyday life.

If the decision becomes final, American Home would be required to carry the tension reliever disclaimer in future ads until it has spent approximately \$24 million advertising Anacin. That amount is the average Anacin advertising budget for the five-year period ending in April, 1973, when the tension relief ads ceased, said the FTC.



BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978

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Metals Move Higher In Nervous Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Official silence on the progress of the Mideast summit conference and a rise in interest rates led to price gains in gold, silver and platinum futures last week.

The Mideast talks and the Senate debate on the proposed deregulation of natural gas spawned nervousness in the gold and silver pits at New York's Comex.

Midwest statements by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani that crude oil prices should be gradually and regularly increased had traders' fears about the U.S. inflation rate, analysis said.

The unease over inflation also was fueled by a government report of a huge \$4.7-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply the previous week, and an increase Friday in the prime interest rate.

Gold prices netted a week's gain of about \$4.30 an ounce on contracts due next month. Platinum futures rose by a net gain of about \$4.60 an ounce.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat prices dropped by about 2 to 4 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

104 Soviet Satellites Said Launched in '77

COLOGNE, Sept. 17 (AP) — The Soviet Union accounted for 104 of the 135 satellites sent into orbit last year, the West German Society for Air and Space Travel has reported. Most of the Soviet satellites performed military tasks.

According to the society, the United States successfully launched 41 satellites last year. Japan, France, Indonesia and Italy accounted for the rest.

on contracts for delivery this month.

Analysts said the wheat market simply "stalled out."

"We've had an upturn in wheat over the last three to four weeks," said an analyst. "The market came out strong from early August."

"And world crops, too, continue to weigh on the market," the analysts said, citing continued large European wheat exports and trader expectations that this year's wheat crop in the Soviet Union could set a record of more than 220 million tons this year.

Soybean Prices

Soybean prices on the board of trade netted moderate gains on what traders said was strong demand and bullish sentiment on the protein-rich commodity.

A government crop report, while estimating this year's soybean crop at the largest yet, still predicted that it would be smaller than traders had expected.

Midwestern weather that will permit the soybean harvest to begin pushed prices downward Friday, and some preharvest hedge selling by commercial users and processors began.

The government crop report, with its staggering 100-bushel-per-acre estimate of this year's U.S. corn yield, dealt corn prices a heavy blow in trading Tuesday. Corn futures failed to recover throughout the week.

At the close soybeans were 5 to 7½ cents lower, September \$6.52; wheat was 6 to 7½ cents lower, September \$3.304; maize was 3 to 4½ cents lower, September \$2.094; and oats were 3 to 3½ cents lower, September \$1.30.

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Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg. Net Chg.										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg. Net Chg.										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg. Net Chg.										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg. Net Chg.																						
(Continued from Page 9.)	GMEmpCo. 28	4079	876	814	814	814	814	814	814	Impex. 34	220	27	24	2814+2	2814+2	2814+2	2814+2	2814+2	LoDRECo.	286	189	9	10	+1	NetPrC. 128	228	272	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	RehFor. 40	267	14	133	134	14	14	+1	TonyRus.	2098	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
FrankCo. 1.12	902	204	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	GMEmpCo. 28	916	1714	189	1814	1814	1814	1814	1814	NetWorCo.	2152	936	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	RehFor. 40	222	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32														
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Chicago's largest bank is on the move.

On September 18, Continental Bank officially opens its greatly expanded London headquarters at 162 Queen Victoria Street.

Continental Bank House represents our tangible commitment to international banking, to the European market, and specifically to the United Kingdom. It will serve as the base of our European network and bring together in one location not only our branch bank activities in London, but also our merchant bank, Continental Illinois Limited, and our investment subsidiary, Continental Illinois International Investment Corporation.

We are proud of our continued history in London, where we opened our first full-service overseas branch in 1962. Then as now, the selection of London as our headquarters for banking activities throughout Europe was most appropriate. Few cities are more attuned to the concept of banking on an international scale than London—the long-time premier money centre of the world.

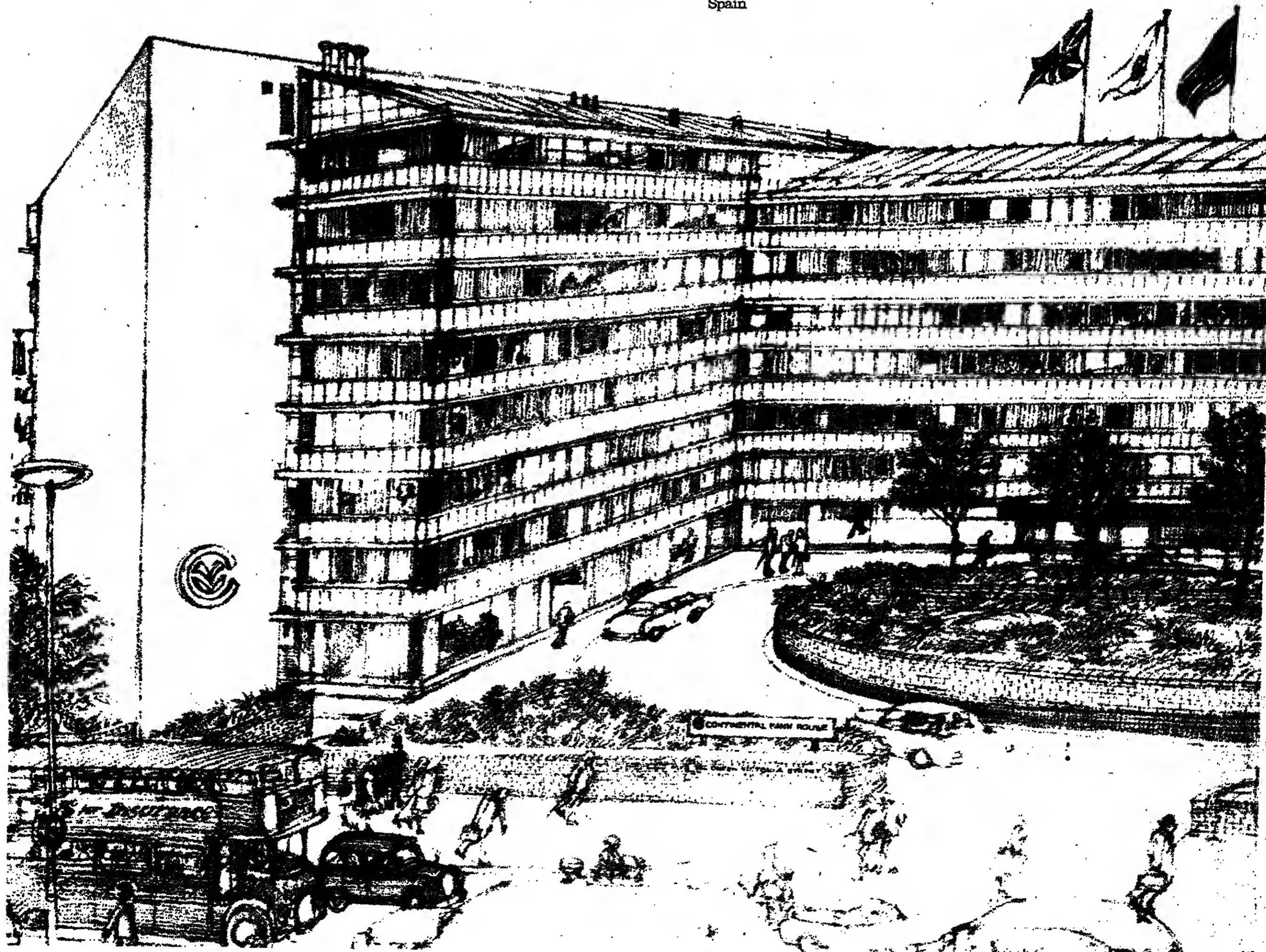
Continental Bank is the seventh largest bank in the United States, with 126 offices in 39 countries. In Europe alone we have 20 locations with specialists who are committed to providing financial services to the ever-developing European business community—a community we are proud to serve.



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Cayman Islands	Jamaica	Peru	
	Japan	The Philippines	
	Kenya	Singapore	
		Spain	



Specialized

Ali Wins Unanimous Verdict To Take Title a Third Time

By James Tuite

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (NYD) — With the last measure of strength that his pride and ego could summon, Muhammad Ali returned to the ring Friday night to become the world's heavyweight champion for the third time.

His 36-year-old body, whipped into reluctant tauntness, his timing jarred and his punches softer in the height of an 18-year career, Ali joined the momentum as the 15-round fight wore on and won a unanimous verdict over the 22-year-old champion of seven months, Leon Spinks. There were knockdowns in the World Boxing Association title fight.

In the final nine rounds the most colorful, most controversial fighter to enter a ring responded to the cries of "Ali! Ali! Ali!" that echoed back from the cavernous arena of the Superdome. He began, to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee, though the float was labored and the sting easier.

Everybody Cheered

As the 15th round began, perhaps the last round he was ever to fight, Ali stood in his corner and in his cheering sections. Before the

fight began, even Spinks was applauding Ali's introduction, like a young ballerina saluting an aging Nijinsky or a budding actress hailing Bernhardt on her positively final curtain call.

But Ali, the master of the theatrical, was not to be denied his moment. Somber from the start, a far cry from the bombastic fighter who cut down rivals over nearly two decades, he struggled through the first few rounds, a shell of the vintage Ali. Then the fight suddenly turned around.

At the end, Lucien Joubert, the referee, gave 10 rounds to Ali, 4 to Spinks, and rated one even. Of the two judges, Ernest Coote voted the decision to Ali, 10 rounds to 4, with one even, and Herman Duehrlein rated it 11 and 4 for Ali.

After the fight, elated by his triumph, Ali postponed any decision on retirement.

Time for Reflection

"The title is too hard to get, I'm not going to give it up," Ali said. "I'll wait and hold my title six or eight months, then if I decided to retire I'll have a retirement party; if I decide to keep fighting, then I'll take somebody. But I'm going to hold my title and think awhile."

He kept shouting, "I'm the greatest of all time. I'm the greatest!"

Officials' Scoring

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Scorecards for the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks heavyweight title fight:

Referee Lucien Joubert:

AAAASSAAAAAESS-Ali 10-4

Judge Ernest Coote:

AAAASSAAAAAASE-Ali 10-4

Judge Herman Duehrlein:

AAAASSAAAAAASASA-Ali 11-4

NOTE—Fifth round taken away from Ali for holding.



Associated Press

Leon Spinks in the ring after the verdict.

Seattle Slew Overpowers Affirmed by 3 Lengths

By Gerald Srine

ELMONT, N.Y., Sept. 17 (WP) — Seattle Slew came back yesterday to defeat Affirmed in the test Triple Crown winner run as the Belmont Cup at Belmont. The margin of victory was three lengths but it did not begin to tell the story of Slew's powerful performance. He was the dominant race, every step of the mile and an route, recording 1:45.4, only two ticks off Secretariat's 1973 track, stakes and world record.

Affirmed never made it close. The 1978 winner of the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont was scored at 1 to 2 by the crowd of 14,000. He appeared to have a decided edge in conditioning, going into this race, but he had no excuse, taking second place all the way, thus finishing five lengths ahead of another 3-year-old, Nasty And Bold, in the field of six.

Added Value

Seattle Slew's victory in the event was worth \$180,000. It meant much more than that, however, to his 12-million syndication value as a jockey. There were those in thoroughbred racing and the breeding industry who had begun to doubt his 1977 achievements, when he emerged as the only undefeated Triple Crown winner in the long history of the sport.

"After your first loss [last June] you fired your trainer. After your second loss [this month] you fired your jockey," Phil Johnson, trainer

of Nasty And Bold, reminded the Slew handlers early in the week. "I want to know what will happen if Seattle Slew loses Saturday, will you give your horse away?"

Doug Peterson replaced the popular Bill Turner as Slew's trainer late last year. Angel Cordero was named to replace Jean Crugue as the 4-year-old's jockey after the recent defeat in the Meadowlands.

Mickey and Karen Taylor and Jim and Sally Hill, the owners, were criticized for every move they made. Then, yesterday, all was forgotten.

Praise for Trainer

"We never gave up on Slew. We were confident, despite all the problems he's had," Mickey Taylor said. "There was the virus that nearly killed him last winter in Miami, then a leg injury and more recently, some troubles. It was tough getting him ready, but Doug did a fine job."

And Cordero, as usual, rode a great pressure race, finally finishing ahead of the slumping Steve Cauthen, then, after suffering a long string of defeats in attempting to beat Affirmed, with lesser runners.

There is reason to believe that the Marlboro marked Seattle Slew's last appearance in competition. "Next time, we'll get him," said Lou Wolson, the owner of Affirmed. He was referring to the weight-for-age Woodward Stakes here Sept. 30, but Taylor indicated Slew won't be in the Woodward lineup.

At Little Rock, Ark., freshman Thomas Brown ran 96 yards with a kickoff return that defeated Van-

Arkansas 48, Vanderbilt 17.

At the 1978 Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont was scored at 1 to 2 by the crowd of 14,000. He appeared to have a decided edge in conditioning, going into this race, but he had no excuse, taking second place all the way, thus finishing five lengths ahead of another 3-year-old, Nasty And Bold, in the field of six.

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Observer

Yankee Intentions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We have received the following dispatch from our political correspondent:

"As ordered, I went to New Hampshire. It was covered with snow and presidential candidates. A canny old Yankee coder waylaid me at the border and demanded to be interviewed."

Where could I buy some of New Hampshire's famous cut-rate whisky, I asked. He said I wasn't supposed to ask that: I was supposed to ask how he was going to vote. Nonsense, I said. I knew the answer to that. "Haven't made up my mind yet," he would say. "Us Yankees, you know, like to play the cards close to the chest."

"What's the point of holding a presidential election among 37 people in February?" I asked.

The cold Yankee blue of his eyes warmed in a typical Yankee twinkle. "Heads get rid of a lot of nubes while the rest of the country's still asleep," he said.

* * *

I headed north, looking for reason, and found a presidential candidate and perhaps 50 news people surrounding a skier with a broken leg. The poor wretch was grimacing with pain and having his hand vigorously shaken by the presidential candidate as the photographers snapped their shutters.

The farther north I plodded, the more pointless everything became until, at last, I stood at the very peak of Mount Washington with its famous Yankee gales howling down upon the famous cut-rate whisky.

Shouting downwind on a gale that would carry my cry down the notches to the famous Yankee Old Man of the Mountain, I asked, "Isn't this a ridiculous place to choose a president?"

And upwind came back the Old Man's famous stony Yankee voice, barely audible in the gale, replying, "Ain't made up my mind yet, son. Us Yankees, you know, like to play the cards close to the chest."

"Which one is it?" I inquired.

"Don't much matter," they said, with famous Yankee taciturnity. "Important thing is there's a whole network television crew buried in there with him and we're trying to dig 'em out so they can interview us."

At a small town under a mountain I came upon three presidential candidates waiting to be photographed with a canny Yankee barter. With Yankee cunning, he jumped to the head of the line and set his mouth to be interviewed.

I asked which candidate didn't have dyed hair.

"You ain't had much experience interviewin', have you, son?" he asked, with famous Yankee

1976.

The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a column that appeared in February,

1976.

By Russell Baker

The English Village: A Victim of the Times

By Roy Reed

MADINGLEY, England (NYT) — The fields are golden. The air is rich with harvest fragrances and the farmers are looking for record crops of grains, fruits and vegetables.

On the surface, the only anxiety in rural England this fall is over the weather. Will the Indian summer last long enough for the crops to be gathered?

Beneath the surface, though, an old, lingering worry has grown worse. While the crops flourish, year in and year out, this island is losing something it has had since the Stone Age: its villages.

The Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils studied the villages of southwestern England recently and found that essential services — shops, schools, medical offices, pubs, garages — were disappearing faster than ever.

In west Dorset, for example, 75 percent of the villages of fewer than 500 people had no school, 68 percent no garage, 61 percent no pub, 50 percent no post office and 30 percent no shop.

Throughout Nation

The same thing is happening throughout the nation, the conference said. Village life is changing radically. In many places, it is dying.

The report has ignited a national debate. Many people have fixed on the school as the most essential village institution. Close the pub and they grieve. But close the school and large numbers, especially younger families, give up and move away.

About 300 village schools have been closed in Britain during the last 10 years. Another 1,000 are threatened by declining populations and government centralization policies. Britain, like the United States, has been promoting "school consolidation" for years.

"It takes all the life out of a village if the school closes down," Vera Tewesham, the postmistress of this troubled village, said.

The county education authority ordered Madingley's school closed this fall because enrollment had dropped to 14. Madingley's response has made it a kind of national hero of villages.

It has refused to send its children to a neighboring village school, by bus. Instead, they are going to classes in the cricket pavilion, behind the Three Horseshoes Pub. The villagers are raising money to try to buy the abandoned school building at auction, and if they succeed they will pay their own teacher and maintain the building with volunteers.

Searching for Ways

Villagers across the nation are searching for ways to keep their schools open in the face of government policies and economic pressures. Some, like those of Madingley, are experimenting with volunteers to reduce paid help. Some are making school buildings do double duty as community centers.

But behind all their efforts is a disheartening awareness that villages, for all their quiet appeal, are victims of changed times. People began leaving for the towns and cities centuries ago when the first landowners began enclosing their fields to raise sheep. More were lured to factory work when the industrial revolution came. In this century, others have been pushed off by farm machines.

The automobile has made it easy for those remaining to get what they need in larger towns, usually at lower prices, so village businesses have died.

Debate by Letter

A governmental reorganization a few years ago stripped the village councils of most of their power. It is no longer up to the village, for example, to decide whether a factory can be built there. The planners at district and county level do that. They tend to put industries in



The village of West Wycombe.

larger towns. That pleases some villagers, especially newcomers from the city who want to keep the countryside "uncluttered."

The Times, whose letters columns have been alive with the debate for weeks, said in a pessimistic editorial the other day, "Village life, in fact, is changing because that is what suits most people."

One letter writer suggested that a lot of village advocates were not truthful about the pastoral life. John Copeland of Burton-by-Lincoln wrote, "We prefer to drive into town in our ever-ready motors, shopping in the supermarkets where the pre-packaged products are so much cheaper than at Mr. Winkle's emporium; and we would rather send Samantha-Jane to one of those private academies, far away from the horrible local accent."

As for the village pub, he said, "Maybe it is all very handy to go to the local Rat & Thistle when we run out of tonic in the middle of a patio party, but the spartan snog is not the place to take one's wife, especially as it is frequented by leather-jacketed, long-haired youths and pipe-smoking farmhands who are unable to converse about the joys of foreign holidays or the excitement of planning a home extension."

Madingley illustrates his point. It has 133 inhabitants, every one of them a fighter where the village school is concerned. But the only commerce left here is in the pub and the tiny candy and soft drink shop in the front of Mrs. Tewesham's post office. For everything else they need, the villagers drive five miles to Cambridge.

PEOPLE: Elizabeth's Budget Highest Of 9 European Monarchs

Queen Elizabeth of England has the biggest household budget and Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg the smallest among Europe's nine reigning monarchs, a Spanish economic review reports. Actualidad Economica, the publication of the Roman Catholic lay organization Opus Dei, listed the budgets as \$5.7 million for Queen Elizabeth, \$3.6 million for Prince Rainier of Monaco, \$4 million for King Baudouin of Belgium, \$3.9 million for King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, \$3.5 million for Queen Juliana of Holland, \$3.3 million for Queen Margrethe of Denmark, \$2.8 million for King Olaf V of Norway, \$2 million for King Juan Carlos of Spain and \$1.1 million for Grand Duke Jean. The magazine said that King Juan Carlos has to maintain three palaces and a yacht on his \$2 million a year.



Grand Duke Jean low budget

gaged in April on Miss Ian's birthday. Only 20 family members and friends were invited to the wedding, she said.

Mick Jagger confronted a burglar in his Hancock Park mansion in Los Angeles before fleeing, to a security post to summon police, detectives said. Detective Brian Chapman said that when the leader of the Rolling Stones returned to the house with officers, he discovered that more than \$13,000 worth of jewelry and in cash was missing. Jagger told police that he was awakened by an intruder just before dawn Friday. Investigators said that the suspect is believed to be a former employee of the singer's.

Singer Janis Ian plans a little work on her honeymoon with Portuguese producer and novelist Tino Mendes Sango. They plan to go to Japan, where Miss Ian has a six-week tour scheduled. A spokeswoman for the singer announced in Los Angeles that Miss Ian and Sango are to have a private wedding ceremony yesterday at the home of a friend in New York. It would be the first marriage for Miss Ian, 27, and the second for Sango, 47, who is divorced and has one child. Miss Ian recorded her first hit, "Society's Child," a song about interracial dating, when she was 16. She won two Grammies for "At Seventeen." The spokeswoman said that the couple met six years ago through mutual friends and became engaged in April on Miss Ian's birth-

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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